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## Select Poetry.

### No Time to Rest.

BY M. LUCIA CHITWOOD.

No time to rest, all hands to the labor;  
No time for idling, there's much to be done;  
Soft sounds the labor, soft sounds the labor,  
Cool the green grasses away from the sun.

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pal became an advocate of Indian removal beyond the Mississippi, as the only means to save from utter ruin both the taught and the untought. During the year 1828, he repaired to the country west of Missouri to examine its adaptation to the purposes of the Indians, and returned satisfied with the prospect. "The country," he said in a pamphlet published soon after, "is generally high, healthy, rich, its extent adequate to the purposes under consideration, and the climate desirable." When the policy of removal became fixed, Mr. McCoy was employed as a surveyor and confidential agent by Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, and his descriptions of the region west of Missouri and Arkansas, comprised in letters dated January 31, 1831, and February 1, 1832, are most faithful, minute, and discriminating. They amply deserve republication.

Omitting Mr. McCoy's interesting sketches of the country near the junction of the Neosho with the Arkansas, let us ascend the former stream, nearly to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Kansas, before citing his testimony. Immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of Missouri, and east of the Neosho, is the tract assigned to the Ohio Senecas, the band of Indians whose former reservation was in Seneca county, directly north of them is a tract allotted to the Senecas and Shawnees, formerly of Logan county, Ohio, while a band of Quapaws adjoin the southern boundary of Kansas. Mr. McCoy describes the Seneca tract first named, viz: 67,000 acres on the most eastern bend of the Neosho, as "particularly good." Neosho river, "transcursing the western end of it, and Elk river, a bold, perpetual stream, about thirty-five yards wide, runs through it from east to west. The tract is diversified with wood-land and prairie, having an abundance of wood and first-rate prairie, well supplied with perpetual springs." The tract now occupied by the Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws—40 miles by 31—its features by the Neosho, and described in similar terms, except that west of the river, there is an excess of prairie. Unfortunately, however, this lovely region is not within Kansas Territory, and although the Indian title has been extinguished by recent treaties with the Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, yet it will hardly be the destination of emigration to the present State. Let us great natural advantages be remembered. For a railroad is in course of construction from St. Louis southwestwardly through the State of Missouri to its southwest corner near the east bend of the Neosho, in aid of which Congress has granted 1,200,000 acres in alternate sections along the route through a rich mineral region of that flourishing State—a donation amply sufficient to bring the Neosho valley in easy communication with the metropolis of the Upper Mississippi.

We are now at the southeast angle of Kansas, proceeding northwardly along the left or east bank of the Neosho towards the Osage. Mr. McCoy observes of this region: "The same kind of good country, of woodland and prairie, with some large creeks continues northwardly between the Osage lands—that is, lands situated to the Neosho valley, and the latter is consequently good country, embracing in a good degree, wood, water, and soil. Westwardly the soil is almost invariably good. Wood exists on La Bete creek—a tributary of the Neosho, entirely within Kansas—sufficient for the settlements. This creek runs almost across their land from northwest to southeast, and in the northern part of the prairie for the distance of about twenty miles west of the woodlands of Neosho. We then have reached the waters of Verdigris, which, with numerous creeks suitable for mills, and their branches, water these lands for about thirty miles west. This country has wood sufficient on the water courses, and on timbered, poor, stony hills, for a fine settlement over it generally."

I will not follow this description further, but repeat Mr. McCoy's sketch of "a tract between the Osage lands and those of the Shawnees and Kansas, on the Kansas river." It is about 65 miles wide, extending west from the State of Missouri, containing the sources of Neosho and Osage rivers about a 100 x 149 miles west of the State. "This is generally a limestone country," he remarks, "possessing a remarkably rich soil. Wood is more scarce than in the country further south. Here it seldom occurs upon uplands, but is limited, almost wholly to low grounds, consequently this country is only streaked with timber; it is, however, sufficient for a considerable population. The proportion of wood is greater upon the Osage river than upon the Neosho."

As a confirmation of this last remark, the above newspaper descriptions of the timber on the Osage may again be referred to; and in 1837, Mr. McCoy bore further testimony, in a very emphatic manner, to the eligibility of the Osage valley for settlement. At that time, it was proposed in Congress to organize the North American Territory, extending from the Red to the Platte rivers, with a local government and a representation by a Delegate in Congress—the whole scheme in anticipation of an Indian confederation, and, perhaps, of future Indian States. Mr. McCoy was instructed to ascertain the views of the different tribes in regard to the measure, which he did with assiduity, and also to report a reservation not exceeding two miles square, suitable for the seat of government for the Territory. For this purpose, he recommended "a tract commencing where the southern boundary of the lands of the Peorias and Kaskaskias crosses the Osage river; thence

along the line of Peoria and Kaskaskia land east to their southern corner; thence south on the western line of the Weas and Piankashaws, three and a half miles to their southwest corner; thence south three and a half miles; thence west seven miles; thence north to the Osage river, and up the same about two miles to the beginning. This tract," he adds, "is nearly four-square, and contains about two sections more than would be equal to seven miles square. The Osage river and Potawatomi creek run through it. [He might have added that their junction is within it.] In point of soil, timber, water, and stone, it is surpassed by no place of equal dimensions in this country. Its eastern boundary is sixteen miles and fifty-four chains west of the State of Missouri."

This town site is not within any Indian grant, and therefore is subject to preemption. The tract of the Peorias and Kaskaskias (94,080 acres) adjoins it on the north, while the Piankashaws and Weas (136,000 acres), and the Miami (325,000 acres) are situated along the Missouri border. Treaties have already been effected, by which the Miami cede all their country to the United States, excepting 70,000 acres and one section for school purposes; and the Piankashaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias cede all their country except 180 acres each individual, and in the northern part, ten sections to be held as common property, and one section to the American Indian Mission Association. No citizen is allowed to settle upon any of the above lands until the Indians have made their selections; and with the exception of the Miami tract, the lands above ceded are to be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds paid to the Indians; but the portion sold may be entered for a term of three years at \$1.25 per acre, after which Congress may reduce the price.

The lands still further to the southeast, and constituting the angle between Missouri and the southern boundary of Kansas, are owned by the Cherokees, and known as the "Neutral Tract," containing 100,000 acres. A negotiation is in progress for its unconditional purchase, as the Cherokees have a national debt of about \$200,000, which they dare not levy a tax to discharge, and for the assumption of which in exchange for this portion of Kansas provision will probably be made by treaty. When thus purchased, it will doubtless be open to preemption.

Now, my suggestion to the Ohio Emigration Association, or any similar body, is to locate at the junction of the Osage and Potawatomi, in the vicinity of the extensive forest and desirable mill-sites mentioned in the Parkville Luminary on the site chosen by Mr. McCoy, after a minute survey of the whole country, as unsurpassed in point of soil, timber, water, and stone—only sixteen miles west of Missouri, and not more than thirty miles above the head of steamboat navigation on the Osage—on the direct route between Jefferson city, in Missouri, and Council Grove, in Kansas, and therefore on the air line of the Pacific railway between those inevitable points, and finally as near as possible midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the Territory. The point here indicated is not more than fifty miles south of the valley of the Kansas, and therefore the climate will be similar; but even if the emigrant should strike one hundred miles further south, to the point where the 37th parallel or the Kansas south line, intersects the Neosho, the climate would still be acceptable to the northern constitutions. Fort Gibson is in latitude 36 deg. 40 min. (the junction of the Neosho and the Arkansas rivers), and yet its climate and that of Cherokee country generally is described by missionaries as more agreeable resembling Eastern Tennessee than any other portion of the country.

In 1834, Messrs. M. Stokes, H. L. Ellis, and J. T. Schenck, men who had acted as Commissioners of Indian Emigration, made a report to the Government, in which they observed generally, that the climate does not vary materially from the corresponding degrees of latitude in the Atlantic States, some distance in the interior from the seaboard, with this difference, however, that the winters are colder and the summers hotter than on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies—manifestly a modification by the air of the sea. The commissioners were of the opinion, however, that the air in the southern part of the Indian country—west of Arkansas, probably—is more pure and less humid than on the seaboard in the southern Atlantic States; and in the northern part of the country, west of Iowa and northern Missouri, the spring opens and vegetation begins earlier than in the eastern States. The commissioners spent two winters at Fort Gibson and in the vicinity. The first winter, 1832-3, was represented by the settlers as one of the mildest ever known, and the second winter, 1833-4, as one of the coldest. During the first season, there were no severe storms; the weather was mild and fair; the atmosphere remarkably pure, and the thermometer usually ranged between 36 deg. and 56 deg., and some days as high as 65 deg. Fahrenheit. A few days of severe weather were experienced in the last of February and beginning of March, but not sufficient to kill the peach buds which had already begun to blossom. In the winter of 1833-4, the commissioners reported that for a few days the thermometer stood below zero in the morning; and one day as low as seven degrees. The river at Fort Gibson was frozen over, sufficient to cross the ice for a few days; but still the winter was of short duration, not exceeding four weeks.

Whatever may be finally ascertained to be the extent of cold deposit on the Kansas, there is no doubt that the Missouri basin trends westwardly to the Neosho, and has been discovered on the Osage within sixteen miles from the Missouri border. Within the Cherokee country, south of 37 latitude, said springs are not wanting.

It was a mighty and glorious event—since the abolition of slavery in Missouri, or the annexation of Cuba as a free State, Lawrence had never seen such a display of rejoicing.

The sun had scarcely reached the zenith, when the roar of cannon, the sounds of martial music, and the approach of an immense procession with banners floating to the breeze, attracted my attention far to the east. I turned, and beheld a scene which for a moment rendered me almost delirious with excitement. When I recovered myself, I perceived that I had approached so near, passing in full view of the eminence on which I was standing, as to enable me particularly to survey what I shall now attempt to describe. The railway was a double track, and extended entirely through the city, from the east to the west.

covered with rich and gorgeous tapestry, forming upon the most magnificent scale, a grand "Triumphal Car." Immediately in front, on the right and left of the platform, arose two columns of beautiful proportions, about thirty feet in height, and of alabaster whiteness. On the one I read, "The Union," on the other, "The Constitution." From the tops of these columns, the intervening space was spanned by an arch composed of the "Cost of Arms" of the several States of the Union, in bas relief, on separate blocks of marble; and upon the keystone of the arch, I read the familiar motto, "E Pluribus Unum." On this point perched an immense spread-eagle, glittering with gold, and holding in its beak the likeness of "The Father of his Country," in a plain gold setting, encircled with laurel; while, high above, and over all, floated the "Star Spangled Banner." Immediately under the arch was an altar of pure white, upon which I read "Freedom," and from the top of the altar arose a shaft of white, some four or five feet in height, and on the several sides of which I read "Peace, Prosperity, Happiness." "Truth, Justice, Equality." "Education, Arts, Commerce," "Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines." Immediately on either side of the platform, were separate pedestals, four feet six inches in height, by three feet square, placed at a distance of nearly six feet apart, and extending in parallel rows over two hundred feet in number. These pedestals were fifty in number; twenty-five on either side, and were emblematic of the "Fifty free and independent States of the American Union," which included the Canadas on the North, to the Isthmus of Darien on the South, and from Cuba in the Southeast, to the Russian Settlements in the Northwest. Upon each of these pedestals I read the name of a State, and on the top standing erect, were fifty beautiful young women, between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, in the full bloom of health and womanhood. These were dressed in flowing drapery of white, adorned with roses, and on the head each wore a crown of gold, and on the breast a single star of gold. Each bore an emblem—vegetable, mineral, or artificial—of her particular star, while an endless chain of roses and orange flowers in graceful festoons, extended from hand to hand, and was emblematic of the common interests that unite us as a people. The blazes of the sun, and the cool breeze from the North, though in contrast, with the dark eyes and olive complexion of the South. Immediately in the rear of these, and occupying the remaining portion of the "Car Triumphant," was the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of Departments, deputations of members from both Houses of Congress, foreign Ministers, etc., seated at Washington. Executive officers of several of the Atlantic States, deputations from all, and lastly a delegation of Aborigines, consisting of the chiefs and head men of the nations of the plain. There came another detached car, similar to that described in the first instance, containing a band of fifty musicians, playing "Yankee Doodle."

Thus appointed and arranged, the train arrived at the depot. At this point, a Christian minister, accompanied by the President and Secretary of State, with heads uncovered, proceeded from the extreme rear, through the long avenue of young women, representing the several States; as they passed along, each successive State stood with heads uncovered, in token at once of their respect for religion, and fidelity to the general government. This movement served also as a signal for the multitudinous soldiers, and who accordingly acquiesced during the following ceremonies.

Arrived in front of the "Triumphal Car," the minister briefly invoked the blessings of Jehovah upon the great enterprise before them, and for the welfare of the country at large. He stepped aside, and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, having closed the discourse of the ceremonies with a few appropriate remarks, a signal was given, whereupon the Lawrence Philharmonic Society, organized in 1853, and composed of twenty-three members, and standing upon the piazza of the "International Hotel," situated directly opposite the depot, sang "The Star Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of this patriotic song, the train started for San Francisco.

At that instant, amid the roll of drums and the clang of martial music, the charge of artillery, the roar of artillery, and the deafening huzzas of a countless multitude on the land and on the water, I awoke from a dream.

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## Miscellaneous.

**Prairie Wolves.**  
The prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*) inhabits the vast and still unpopulated prairie, and the shores of the Pacific ocean. Its range extends beyond what is strictly termed "the prairies." It is found in the wooded and mountainous ravines of California and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is common throughout the whole of Mexico, which is known as the coyote. Have seen specimens of this species on the battle-field, tearing at corpses, as far south as the valley of Mexico itself. Its name of prairie wolf, therefore, in some respects inappropriate; the more so, as the larger wolves are also inhabitants of the prairie. No doubt this name was given it, because the animal was first observed in the prairie country west of the Mississippi by the early explorers of that region. In the wooded countries east of the great river, the common large wolf is known.

Whatever doubt there may be of the many varieties of the large wolf being distinct species, can be none with regard to the *canis latrans*. It differs from all the others in size, and in many of its habits. Perhaps it more nearly resembles the jackal than any other animal. It is the new world representative of that celebrated creature. In size, it is just midway between the large wolf and the fox. With much of the appearance of the former, it combines all the sagacity of the latter. It is usually of a grayish color, lighter or darker, according to circumstances, and often with a tinge of cinnamon or brown. As regards its cunning, the fox is "but a fool to it." It cannot be trapped. Some experiments made for the purpose, show results that throw the theory of instinct quite into the background. It has been known to burrow under a "dead fall," and drag off the bait without springing the trap. The sheep-trap it avoids, no matter how concealed; and the cage-trap has been found "no go." Further illustrations of the cunning of the prairie wolf might be found in its mode of decoying within reach the antelope and other creatures on which it preys. Of course this species is as much fox as wolf, for in reality a small wolf is a fox, and a large fox is a wolf. The traveler and trapper of the prairie regions is a pest. It robs the farmer of his provisions—often steals their meat out of his very tent; it unbars the traps of the latter, or devours the game already secured in them. It is a constant attendant upon the caravans or traveling parties that cross prairie land. A pack of prairie wolves will follow such a party for hundreds of miles in order to secure the refuse left at the camps.

They usually lie down upon the prairie just out of range of the rifles of the travelers; yet they do not observe this rule always, as they know there is not much danger of being molested. Hunters rarely shoot them, not deeming their hides worth having, and not caring to waste a charge upon them. They are more numerous when following a caravan of Oregon or California emigrants where there are plenty of "greenhorns" and amateur hunters ready to fire at anything.

Prairie wolves are also constant attendants upon the "gangs" of buffalo. They follow these for hundreds of miles—in fact, the outskirts of the buffalo herd are, for the time being, their home. They lie down on the prairie at a short distance from the buffaloes, and wait and watch in the hopes that some of the animals may get disabled or separated from the rest, or with the expectation that a cow with her new dropped calf may fall into the rear. In such cases, the pack gather round the unfortunate individual and worry it to death. A wounded or superannuated bull sometimes "falls out" and is attacked. In this case the fight is more desperate, and the bull is sadly mutilated before he can be brought to the ground. Several wolves, too, are laid hors de combat during the struggle.

The prairie traveler may often look around him without seeing a single wolf; but let him fire off his gun, and as if by magic, a score of them will suddenly appear. They start from their hiding places, and rush forward in hopes of sharing in the produce of the shot. At night, they follow the caravans with their dismal howling, although most travelers would gladly dispense with such music. Their note is a bark like that of a terrier-dog, repeated three times, and then prolonged into a true wolf howl. I have heard farm-house dogs utter a very similar bark. From this peculiarity, some naturalists prefer calling them the "barking wolf," and that is the specific appellation given by Say, who first described them.

Prairie wolves have all the ferocity of their race, but no creature could be more cowardly. Of course no one fears them under ordinary circumstances; but they have been known to make a combined attack upon persons disabled and in severe weather, when they themselves were rendered unusually fierce by hunger. But they are not regarded with fear, either by traveler or hunter, and the latter disdains to waste his charge upon such worthless game.

**The Sioux Indians.**  
The St. Croix Union learns that the Sioux Indians are annoying the whites in some parts of Minnesota, by petty thefts on some, and by frightening others, where they can find fit subjects. The other day four squaws caught a Swedish boy, and dealt with him wonderfully. They first demanded his money, which he gave up; they then motioned to him to deliver up his pantaloons, when he bolted like a deer, and fortunately made his escape.

A Kansas company is forming in Harrison county, Ohio, which will likely be a large one. The emigration to Kansas from that part of the country this spring will be quite heavy.

Punctuality begins confidence, and is the sure path to honor and respect of the people.

## Moral Courage.

A rare virtue, and great as it is, rare. We remember when we thought the courage of the field everything. The charge of the world of command—high-sounding and clear amid the battle's fury—the thrill of the bugle's note, as with more than magic sound, it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country is front—planted there to stand amid victory or defeat; oh! how young hearts beat to be actors in such a scene, calling it glorious, and holding it noble for brave spirits to mingle in, and fighting nobly, to the down and die.

But what is the courage of the battle-field compared with the moral courage of every-day life? Stand alone; see friends scowl; hear distrust speak its foul aspersion; watch enemies taking advantage of the occasion, laboring to destroy; who would not rather encounter the shock of a hundred battle-fields, and lead a forlorn hope in each, than bear and brave these things? Why, the one is as the summer breeze on the ocean to winter's stormiest blast. Any common spirit may summon courage to play the soldier well; use quickly fits him for it. But it requires a man to speak out his thoughts as he thinks them—do, when like him that stormy blast in winter on old ocean, peace, honor, security and life are threatened to be swept away. Yet, who looks back on the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future, would hesitate which of the two to choose?

The martyrs—what are they? Chronical names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously and on the scaffold—how few are there with them? Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good, who spoke the truth and suffered for its sake—where are they? The best and brightest—first in our thought and love. And yet, what did they? Like them they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage. If they had been silent, if, trembling before tyrants or mobs, they had feared to tell what they knew, to speak what they felt, they would have lived and died like other men. But they had the moral courage to do all this, and though they perished, man was blessed through their suffering, and truth lighted up with new glory and power.

Give us moral courage before every thing else. It is the only bravery of which humanity may count for every blessing. Give us moral courage, first and last! For while it serves a man for duty, it roots out of his heart hate and revenge, and all bad passion, making him just amid danger, calm amid excitement, wise amid lawlessness, and pure amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of manhood—G. M. Clegg.

**Send Her this Way.**  
The Washington Star announces the arrival at the capital of an interesting personage, whose charms have won the hearts not of poets alone, but of the most prosaic of human beings. We are not selfish enough to wish the city of magnificent distances to be deprived of the stranger's pleasant company, but we should hail her appearance in these dignified and lively saloons. It is the only brave heart of old love revive within us. We should like to greet once more that sweet idol of some of our best affections. So, Mr. Star, pray whisper earnestly in her ear, that we anxiously look for her appearance in the rural districts hereabout. They will, we are sure, be more congenial to her pure tastes and gentle character.

On second thought, perhaps she had better postpone her coming for a few days. She has a great propensity—or at least had when we knew her—for dancing in gardens, and shrubberies, and orchards; and "cow-patting" and "fencing primrose and pansy," and the whole family of floral bouquets, and the young herbs and fruits, somehow caught the infection of her mirth and genial humor, and were wont to come forth in crowds to join in her happiness and revelry. These occasionally caught colds, were frost-bitten, and had chilblains for consequence, the timid Miss Spring being frightened away. According to present appearances, thermometers, etc., colds, rheumatic twinges included, we opine she had better postpone her visit for a few days.

**Indian Visitors.**  
A citizen of Santa Fe, Mr. James Conklin, arrived in St. Louis a few days ago from the Plains, with a company of twelve Indians of the Pueblo tribe. Their principal object, we learn, is to visit Washington city, where they hope to procure the aid of the government to enable them to establish schools, and take other measures which may tend to the ultimate civilization of the tribe they represent. But, unfortunately, the expenses of the journey from Santa Fe to St. Louis have been so heavy as to absorb all the means they possessed, and they are forced to abandon the design of proceeding to Washington, being now content if they can be able to return to their homes at an early period.

One of these Indians—a fine, noble-looking fellow named Juan Jose—is the bearer of a letter from Chief Le-Sch-er, Treasurer of the Territory of New Mexico, certifying that he is one of the Pueblos who assisted Mrs. Wilson to escape from the Cananches and the inhuman treatment she endured during her captivity among them. After her arrival at Santa Fe, and while she was a guest at the house of Mr. Spencer, the Indian continued his good offices, and frequently visited her, bringing presents of fruits and pelons. Mr. Spencer in his letter also warmly recommends Juan Jose for his honesty, intelligence, and kindly disposition.—St. Louis Republic, March 4.

A Kansas Emigrant Society is fitting out at Elyria, Ohio.

## The Bounty Land Law.

For the benefit of our readers, many of whom are no doubt interested in the matter, we publish the Bounty Land Bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 28th of February:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, volunteers of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman or ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make in whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each person having served as aforesaid: Provided, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or child, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land, that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any quantity of land less than ten acres, and where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of such service.

Sec. 4. That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantee